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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
In every respect at the Opera House Shoe Store.

W. J. Meek
Has two thousand bushels of selected Peachblow Potatoes, for sale at 92 First street.

When You are in Want
Of the best genuine Patent Medicines go to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, where you will get the best articles for less money than elsewhere in the city.

The Best Quality
Of London Ales, Porter and Brown Stout, for invalids, are kept constantly on hand at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, where also can be had a choice selection of liquors of all descriptions, for medicinal purposes. Remember the place, 84 Market street.

A Splendid Opportunity
For buying dry goods cheap. The Messrs Barker & Co., commence their great semi-annual clearance sale, on Monday next, when they will offer nearly two hundred thousand dollars worth of choice goods as silk, dress goods, cloaks, shawls, housekeeping, &c., at unusually low rates, and at prices so low that if we were to quote them we should hardly be believed. You who are wanting dry goods, remember this

To Wholesale Buyers of Dry Goods
We are offering inducements unequalled either in the East or West. Our stock is very heavy and unusually varied in all descriptions of goods needed for the present season, and our prices less than those of any other house whatever. We cordially invite merchants to examine our stock whether for the purpose of purchasing or not. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market St.

Elegant Styles
And lowest prices at Opera House Shoe Store, ladies' Gaiters, far superior to any in price and quality.

Clear Porto Rico Sugar
Eight and a half pounds for $1; good Rio Coffee, 25c per lb; and all other grocer ies reasonably cheap, at the "Red Front," 114 Smithfield street.

Good Business Stand to Rent.
In good location, with five years lease; low rent; on St. Clair street, near Penn. Apply immediately at No. 25 St. Clair street.

Men and Boys' Straw Hats.
All that immense stock of men and boys' straw hats at the extensive and popular Hat and Cap House of Wm. Fleming, No. 149 Wood street, is being sold at less prices than at any other house in the city, in order to close out our summer stock. Also, ladies and misses' hats, trimmed and unfinished. For great bargains go to Fleming's, No. 149 Wood street.

The Members
Of the Ninth Reserves met at Dr. Le Moyne's, No. 94 Fourth street, last evening, and at the meeting it was resolved to go to Pittock's for albums gold pens, wallets, &c., &c.

Galaxy No. 4, at Pittock's.
Head Centre stephens' photographs at Pittock's.
All the new Books at Pittock's.
Young America photographs at Pittock's.
All the late papers at Pittock's.
Julia Daly, Charlotte Thompson, Hotto, Hamill, Monk Felton, Cogswell, photographs at Pittock's.
Central Depot for Albums at Pittock's.
Magic Photographs at Pittock's.
Out door Games—base Ball, Cricket and Foot Balls, guides at Pittock's.

For the Kidneys Use
Smoulander's Extract Buchu.
For Chronic Rheumatism
Smoulander's Extract Buchu.
For Dropsy
Smoulander's Extract Buchu.
For loss of energy
Smoulander's Extract Buchu.
For general weakness
Smoulander's Extract Buchu.
84 is only to be had at McKennan, druggists, 85 Market, corner Diamond, near Fifth street

South & Ross, 63 Market Street.
This well known firm have on hand, and are constantly in receipt of all the latest style of Ladies' Shoes, Balmorals, Slippers, Oxfords and Congress Gaiters, which they are selling at the most moderate prices. Persons desiring anything in this class of goods, are invited to call and examine stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

George Muir,
At Armstrong Coal Works, Penn township, Allegheny county, says that after being given up by his physicians, he was restored to complete health by using Rev. Wilson's great Remedy for consumption. His recovery is looked upon as a wonder. He invites anyone afflicted to call and see him, and he will give them further particulars. The sole agent for Wilson's remedy is Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

A New Feature in Chemistry.
No discovery of modern date has given so much satisfaction as the introduction of the nitrous oxide gas which has become so popular in dentistry. It seems almost impossible that by inhaling this pleasant and harmless vapor, teeth can be extracted without pain. We pronounce it the most perfect operation performed by Dr. Spencer, 254 Penn street, *loathe teeth* being extracted with one dose of Gas: the whole operation occupying about a minute. The patient after being surprised on awakening to find his teeth out exclaiming, "perfectly delightful; I was dreaming." Dr. Spencer is an expert operator as well as in all other branches of dentistry and his moderate charges, gentlemanly department, and universal success has won for him the largest patronage of any *individual* Dentist in the United States.—*Indiana True American.*

Clear Syrup, 65c.
Choicest Honey Syrup, $1 10 per gallon; fine Sauces Mixtys, Pickles &c., very cheap at the "Red Front," 114 Smithfield street.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya.
The three best known Tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in such a manner as to render it perfectly transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and acceptable to the stomach, in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. Each pint contains one ounce of Peruvian Calisaya Bark and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession. Caswell, Mack & Co., sole manufacturers. Depot for the sale at wholesale, in Pittsburgh, by R. E. Sellers & Co., at retail by all druggists.

Good Green Tea, $1 10.
Very choicest, $2; choice English breakfast, $1 25 per pound, at the "Red Front," opposite Postoffice yard.

A Squirrel Hunt by C. Sill.
I would say something, but Penn street is filled with so many Dental Apes that for a man to deal in rea ities he casts in the shade. I used to keep a store, and still, do good work, and got a squirrel hunting now and then; for, with good assistance, business will attend to itself. But let me tell you a little about a hard pressed gun I was trying to work. It was not a pop gun, as some might suppose from the great pressure used against my shoulder to push the load out. I made the purchase of Mr. Kennedy, 38 Fifth street, and, being a green hand at the business of firing, I naturally felt very much delighted with the rig, (which I could very ill afford,) and started for the State of Ohio, believing that to be of sufficient size for a four days' hunt without going over the ground twice. Through the kindness of the conductor I leaned the locality of the State line, and when to let out. Then began a spirited drive for any wild thing with hair or feathers. I determined to look for squirrels the first day, and so persuade with a great deal of energy all the squirrels in the land and woodfields I could see, but nary a squirrel. I put up at a farm house about seven in the evening. Everything appeared healthy, and I was soon seated at a plain supper, which was the best I had tasted in a month. He was an intelligent man, and very modestly informed me that I had not been on good hunting ground for squirrels. So, after a night of refreshing sleep, during which my energies have been so easily extracted as though I had been under laughing gas, I started, with instructions where to find squirrels. In an hour's walk I was rewarded with the sight of one. I took aim and fired. But there was some mistake; perhaps it was pulling or pushing with too much force, for after the smoke had cleared up I was standing in another direction, so much bewildered as not to remember which way to look for the tree or the object aimed at, and on feeling my shoulder found it somewhat painful from the force I had used in pressing on the shot. But having been a dentist for many years, I have, from second nature, become a very philosophical person, and to avoid all future trouble on recharging my piece, put in a double quantity of powder, so as to prevent this hard work of pushing the loads out. I had not more than primed when another grey squirrel bove in sight. I gave chase, and when within a hundred and fifty yards of the game I leveled my gun and gave it just a slight shove, determined it should do the most of the work, for I had great confidence in this new gun. She did much more than I expected, for I had not more than collected my few remnants of mind and body when I found the most of me saying with my back in the mud and head on a log. I continued perfectly cool, had immersed in cold water, till I could get up. Now this was a stern reality, as my pants would show. In this dilemma I could not help laughing at myself a little also. Ten fifteen squirrels, at a cost of ten dollars each, and now conclude there is no fun in laughing gas.

"Try" Craig's Soda Water.

THE GALAXY,—The fourth number of this new and popular magazine has been sent us by Gildenfenney. From a hasty examination we should say that it is an improvement on any previous number, which is liberal praise. The typography is something to cherish.

WOOL.

The Medina Wool Growers' Association held its semi-annual meeting at the fair grounds, in Medina, on the 31st inst. There was a good number of spectators present to witness the sheep shearing competition. The Association adopted the following resolutions:

1. That the practice of housing and graining stock sheep is a subject detrimental to their native vigor, enfeebles the constitution, causing many and various evils, and should be abandoned.

2. That the statement made by Jas. M. Brown, of Massillon, Ohio, before the Wool Growers' Convention recently held in the City of Cleveland, that the Wool growers of Medina county used enough on sheep in grains to pay the freight on all the wool in Ohio," is untrue, false and slanderous.

3. That we will cheerfully second all efforts, from whatever source they may emanate, to secure perfection in the preparation of our wool for market, and that while some may have justly been censured for their slovenly practice in the putting up of their wools, we believe that the majority of our wool growers are not liable to this censure.

4. That we will put up our wool in good condition, well washed, and will not submit to any shrinkage, except upon unwashed black fleeces.

5. The Association witnessed a trial of Davis' Patent sheep shearer, and are perhaps satisfied with the results, which may be summed up as follows: One sheep, time 50 minutes, two grown sheep turned over to a hand sheared by first sheep badly shorn, fleece badly torn; sheep made wool badly cut, and the shearer severely if not mortally wounded, and turned over to the attending surgeon.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Reconstruction in the Senate

The Constitutional Amendment Passed.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION DEFEATED.

The Washington Fenians Grumble at Sweeney and Roberts' Arrest.

Hard at Work on the Tax Bill.

EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN BUREAU

The Proposed Parole of Jeff. Davis.

Amount of Bail Said to be Fixed at $250,000.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Reconstruction Amendment Passed.

The Senate finally came to a vote on the constitutional amendment to-day, and passed it with only eleven votes in the negative. This included the Democrats and Messrs. Cowan, Doolittle, Norton, and Vanwinkle. The amendment will be taken up in the House and speedily disposed of, if possible, without debate. Not much interest is felt to know what Thad. Stevens will do about the loss of the third section, as it is not believed that he will be well enough to be present.

The Education Amendment.

The House to-day very promptly rescinded its resolution to adjourn on June 28th.

Bureau of Education.

It then took up, and after a protracted debate, rejected General Garfield's bill for the establishment in Washington of a National Bureau of Education.

Speech Making.

The House to-morrow resumes its Saturday's sessions for speech making.

Appropriate for Navy Yards.

The reduction of the force recently made by the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, discharging fifty first class clerks, because there was not sufficient employment for them, seems to have no effect whatever upon the office seekers, most of whom appear to think that the order referred to was issued to make room for new clerks on the principle of rotation in office, judging from the frequency of the applications for places received at the Treasury daily.

Excitement Among Freedmen.

The Inspector General of the Freedmen's Bureau in this district, in a communication to the Assistant Commissioner, states that a report is in circulation and creating considerable excitement among the colored people in St. Mary's county, Maryland, that a number of desperadoes and returned rebel soldiers are organizing and drilling for the purpose of driving the freedmen off the government farms in St. Mary's county.

Grumbling Fenians.

There is considerable grumbling amongst the Sweeney and Roberts' Fenians because of this, on account of the action of the Government in arresting Sweeney and Roberts, and in attempting to prevent their movement on Canada. They state they had expected that the Government would be about as neutral as England was during the late rebellion, in which the Government might as well have allowed them to get out of the United States before they took measures to stop them. It is stated that in all two hundred young men left Washington for the field of action, and the Fenians here state that they are thus far safe and over the border.

General Order No. 57 was issued from the War Department to-day, publishing for the information of all thereby concerned two of the recent acts of Congress, defining the jurisdiction of the United States Court of Claims, and the other in reference to the restoration of the habeas corpus.

The Tax Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee have been in session most of the day on the Tax Bill, and will attall of to-day and to-morrow for the purpose of finishing the bill, so that it can be reported to the Senate on Monday next. They have had considerable discussion on the proposition to tax cotton five cents per pound, but thus far have been unable to agree. There is a very strong pressure being brought to bear to defeat it. The Committee are about equally divided on it. It is believed, however, that it will pass in the Senate, even if they strike it out.

The Indian Bureau.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs was in conference to-day with the House Committee on appropriations, for the purpose of explaining the large amounts asked for by that department. It appears that it will take nearly three millions of dollars to carry out the treaties which have recently been made with the Indians.

Jeff. Davis.

The Attorney General last night notified the counsel of Jeff. Davis that they would be prepared to day to give them a positive answer to their application for parole in his case, but at the present writing nothing has been done. It is said that a majority of the Cabinet are in favor of his being paroled, and that it was so far arranged that the amount was fixed as to the required security, which was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Fenian Failure.

Head Centre Stephens's mass meeting here to-day was a failure. There were not more than three hundred spectators in attendance. He made a brief speech, in which he severely denounced Sweeney and Roberts, and those who followed them, and declared that they had betrayed Ireland.

General Morgan, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, had an interview with the President to-day.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

THE FENIANS.

THE CAMPAIGN ENDED.

Fenian Privateers Said to be Afloat.

A Canadian Spy Roughly Used.

United States Troops Calmly Look On.

Gen. Sweeny Before the Authorities.

Fenians Hurrying Homeward.

35,000 British Troops Under Arms.

THE CASE OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS

He Tenders $10,000 Personal Bond.

But Refuses to Give a Pledge Not to Repeat His Acts.

HIS APPLICATION REFUSED

He is Sent to Jail.

Important Order from Gen. Barry.

ADDRESS TO THE BROTHERHOOD.

Firing Heard Across the Border.

Rumored Sailing of a Fenian Privateer.

NEW YORK, June 8—The *Herald* has a rumor of the departure, some time since, of a Fenian privateer from this port. A full crew, with arms and munitions of war were put on board in Long Island, when she put to sea. The vessel is an iron side-wheel ex-British blockade runner and ex-United States gunboat, and was sold in Philadelphia last August for nineteen thousand dollars, and towed here. She is said to be in command of Captain Kelly, late of the Navy Department, and mounts six broadside guns and one pivot gun. The Fenians are said to have bought her for thirty thousand dollars. It is said she is capable of fourteen knot speed, and if the information is correct is now one of the Cunard steamers.

Generals Murphy, Heffernan and Other Officers—A Supposed Spy Badly Beaten —U. S. Troops Looking On—Sweeney Done—The Rising of the Canadian Fenians.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The *Tribune's* special from Malone, last night, says the arrest of General Heffernan caused the greatest despondency in the Fenian camps. A large excitement is apprehended to take the train for St. Albans, from which point an attack was to be made at once. On reaching the depot an old acquaintance named Major Mount, of Albany, met and shook hands with him. Mount then went to Major Hogan, of the United States Regulars and pointed Heffernan out as a leading Fenian. He also pointed out Col. Quinn. Both were immediately arrested. They were then conducted to the hotel and arrested Gen. Murphy.

The following last compose the arrests made: Generals Murphy and Heffernan, Captain Lindsay, Colonel Reilly, of Rochester; Lieutenant O'Brien, Co. K, 69th regiment, New Jersey; Colonel Quinn, Albany; Dr. Shiner, NewYork; Captain O'Grady, Albany; Captain Joseph Murphy, Albany; Captain Kinney, Major Connelly, New Jersey; Captain Fallon, Captain Greary, and Captain Gass. Two hours were given during the examination, the time when affairs to their men, to counsel submission to the authorities and accept treaties and return to their homes. The men are entirely destitute.

The greatest excitement followed the arrests, and threats of all sorts were made.

A man who was supposed to be a spy was seized upon and terribly beaten under the eyes of the regulars, who looked on without evincing the least disposition to interfere in his behalf. The officers commanding the regulars became bewildered, scarcely knowing what to do. They did very promptly, however, on the arrest of Murphy make their men attack the Fenians, many of whom had served with them in the late rebellion.

Meanwhile, Major Silvey went to Heffernan and Murphy and implored them to counsel peace and quiet the disturbance and disperse the crowd. They readily acquiesced, and spoke to the crowd at some length, urging them to keep unvarnished the reputation they had gained under the "Stars and Stripes," the sword of the rebellion, and to be quiet and do nothing to disgrace the cause they now had in their keeping. The crowd then quietly dispersed.

The men are held under a strong military guard, and will be sent to Albany to-morrow. There is a very strong pressure being brought to bear to defeat it. The Committee are about equally divided on it. It is believed, however, that it will pass in the Senate, even if they strike it out.

Sweeney Before the Authorities.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., June 8.—Gen. Sweeney and Col. Roberts were examined before the U. S. Commissioner this forenoon. The proceedings are private, no reporters being admitted.

General Sheadadith of Fenians—Transportation Furnished by United States.

PORTLAND, ME., June 8.—It is stated that the Vermont Central Railroad have applied to the Grand Trunk Railway for transportation for the Fenians, owing to the immense excitement the this morning, using up all their cars.

New Hampshire State Militia to be Summoned into Service.

CONCORD, N. H., June 8.—It is officially announced here from the War Department, that our State militia is likely to be summoned into service for the protection and vindication of the neutrality laws in connection with the operations of the Fenians.

Departure of Fenians from St. Albans—Transportation Furnished by United States—Probable Dispersion of the Invaders.

BOSTON, June 8.—A St. Albans special to the *Journal* says: There were no arrivals of Fenians this morning, but numerous departures of the brotherhood for their homes. Col. Hugh Donelly's company of sixty-five men have left for Springfield, and about seventy-five and one hundred who have straggled in from the front and been loitering around town, have left on the train for Boston. They were provided with transportation by the United States Government, and were very grateful for it. They say that as soon as it becomes known at the front that the government is furnishing them with transportation homeward, that the Fenian army will be among the things that were. A movement made on the part of the British Government will probably hasten the dispersion of the Fenian invaders.

Last evening there were eighty-three carloads of British regulars, numbering some 2,000, landed at Farnham's, a small fourteen miles from St. Johns, on the Waterloo road, and at a point nearly opposite the invaders.

President Roberts Tenders His Personal Bond for $20,000 to be Released—He is Unsuccessful.

NEW YORK, June 8.—President Roberts had an interview with Acting United States District Attorney Allen this afternoon and offered to give bail in his own recognizance, and the bonds of twenty thousand dollars. On being questioned by the District Attorney, he refused to desist, however, from further attempt to attain the object he has been endeavoring to accomplish. The District Attorney informed him that he would not object to his release on his own recognizance, if he would give his parole not to attempt any further violations of the neutrality act. Mr. Roberts replied that he would promise nothing of the kind, but that on the other hand he would continue to do all in his power to consummate his object. Shortly after this conversation ex Recorder Smith, on the opportunity presented itself. Shortly after part of President Roberts, asked that he be admitted to bail in his own recognizance for twenty thousand dollars, at the same time protesting the bond, duly signed, when the following conversation ensued:

District Attorney—"I object to the bond as any bail, for if released he will repeat the violation of law."

Ex-recorder Smith—"I think it ought to prevent his being admitted to bail."

Ex-Recorder Smith—"I suppose you do not object to the sufficiency of the surety."

District Attorney—"No, not to the sufficiency, but I cannot consent to any bond when he has threatened to repeat the acts with which he is charged. I must still resist the application. I have telegraphed to Washington, and unless ordered to the contrary, I shall maintain my position."

The Commissoner decided not take personal bond. After consultation Mr. R. Roberts still persisted in refusing to allow any one to become his security, and it is more than probable he will lodge in Eldridge street jail to-night.

Col. Kerrigan and Vice President Gibbons—Marshal Murray.

NEW YORK, June 8.—There is no truth in the report that President Roberts has been released on his own recognizance. He is still in the custody of an United States Deputy Marshal. Vice President Gibbons and Colonel Kerrigan would be arrested at once if any one could be found to make affidavit against them. United States Marshal Murray having good reason to believe that a plan had been concocted to force the building in which he has his office, remained there all night.

Supposed Attempt to Seize Canadian Steamers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 8.—A supposed attempt to seize the Canadian steamers Corinthian and Rochester, at Charlotte, last evening, was frustrated. General Barry, on being telegraphed for aid, replies that he had no available troops to send here, and that the authorities would have to depend on what aid could be obtained from the militia and people. General Barry's force has been sent to Ogdensburg.

General Sweeney and Colonel Mahan's Bail Fixed.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., June 8.—General Sweeney and Colonel Mahan were arraigned to-day before United States Commissioner Hoyt, and waving examination, were held to bail, Sweeney in twenty thousand dollars and Mahan in five thousand dollars. They remain in custody until bail is given. No late news of interest has been received from the front up to noon to-day.

The Transportation of Fenians to the Border Forbidden—Telegrams in Cypher Prohibited.

BUFFALO, June 8.—A copy of the following order has this afternoon been furnished the Telegraph Company in this city, relating to cypher telegrams:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF ONTARIO, BUFFALO, June 8, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.—In compliance with instructions from Major General Meade, in virtue of the power vested in him by the President of the United States, the transportation over railroads, by water or other modes of public conveyance, of any persons or material of war designed or supposed to be designed to violate the neutrality of the United States, the transmission over the telegraph wires of messages in cypher or otherwise from Fenians, on routes leading to Fenian movements, is hereby forbidden. All parties are warned that any violation of this regulation will be severely punished as aiding and abetting the violators of the law. Commanding officers of the United States military districts of the Niagara district will cause this order to be made public, and it is expected that they will see that it is promptly and vigorously enforced.

(Signed,) W. F. BARRY
Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Troops Stopped on the Way by above Order—Whispering of Trouble Ahead.

BUFFALO, June 8.—As many as eight hundred and fifty troops arrived here to-day, but though they did not intend to stop here, under above order of Gen. Barry will prevent their going further than Suspension Bridge. There is some whispering of trouble again in this neighborhood.

More of Louis Fenians Under Arrest.

Several other prominent Fenians were arrested last evening and to-day, including Lee, McGrath, State Centre, O'Mahony wing; P. J. Harmon, Treasurer, Roberts wing; Dr. P. S. O'Reilly, Coroner of St. Louis; W. C. Gantt, A. Lwyd, Co. C; Captain Gerrard, Co. B; Captain Adjutant General; Dr. John Flinn, Samuel Easkine, all of whom have been admitted to bail, but Colonel Kerrigan and Colonel Roberts wing, Judge Daly, Messrs. Corcan and Ferris, who went to Mexico, refuse bail.

Of the United States Regulars and pointed Hefferman out as a leading Fenian. He also pointed out Col. Quinn. Both were immediately arrested. They were then conducted to the hotel and arrested Gen. Murphy.

The following last compose the arrests made: Generals Murphy and Heffernan, Captain Lindsay, Colonel Reilly, of Rochester; Lieutenant O'Brien, Co. K, 69th regiment, New Jersey; Colonel Quinn, Albany; Dr. Shiner, NewYork; Captain O'Grady, Albany; Captain Joseph Murphy, Albany; Captain Kinney, Major Connelly, New Jersey; Captain Fallon, Captain Greary, and Captain Gass. Two hours were given during the examination, the time when affairs to their men, to counsel submission to the authorities and accept treaties and return to their homes. The men are entirely destitute.

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Meanwhile, Major Silvey went to Hefferman and Murphy and implored them to counsel peace and quiet the disturbance and disperse the crowd. They readily acquiesced, and spoke to the crowd at some length, urging them to keep unvarnished the reputation they had gained under the "Stars and Stripes," the sword of the rebellion, and to be quiet and do nothing to disgrace the cause they now had in their keeping. The crowd then quietly dispersed.

The men are held under a strong military guard, and will be sent to Albany to-morrow. There is a very strong pressure being brought to bear to defeat it. The Committee are about equally divided on it. It is believed, however, that it will pass in the Senate, even if they strike it out.

The Situation at Malone—Collingwood and Kingston Threatened.

MALONE, N. Y., June 8.—The situation remains about the same here at the seat of war, with the exception of the addition of the arrest of General Murphy and General Hefferman, as announced yesterday, Col. Remy, Capt. Glass, Capt. Easton and all the principal officers of the army of Irish Republic are here, and are all reported as being arrested, and are now here under guard.

The Malone specials from Collingwood and Kingston, Canada West, report alarms at both points, there is a great excitement among the inhabitants. No enemy visible.

Firing Heard in the Direction of Pigeon Hill—Fenians Leaving for Home in Squads.

A special to the New York *Tribune*, dated Essex Junction, Vt., June 8, says: Firing has been distinctly heard on this side of the line apparently in the direction of Pigeon Hill. Thomas Carpenter, a resident of Pigeon Hill, who left there, was torn down by the Fenians yesterday in revenge, it is supposed, for peering and deffand speeches by Mr. Carpenter.

The Fenians are leaving in squads for home, transportation being furnished by Maj. Gibson, an agent of the United States from New York. The Sweeney affair was fixed this morning at thirty thousand dollars.

The Irish military ammunition were seized in Burlington this morning, en route to St. Albans.

The Invading Army in Motion—Plan of the Campaign—The Number and Character of the Fenian Forces.

The special correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* under date of St. Albans, June 8th, says of the invasion: Now that the invading force has actually set out, there can be no harm in making public statements as to its magnitude and purpose which, before, it would have been a breach of confidence to divulge. Gen. Sweeney left here this morning under arrest, upon the theory that with fifty thousand men, experienced in war, well drilled and skillfully led, and actuated by enthusiastic patriotic impulse as his followers are, Canada may be taken. In this expectation he presumed upon the immediate aid of Fenian organizations in Canada itself, which certainly do exist, in no insignificant numbers. He depends upon dissatisfaction among the Canadians, and especially among the French population in Canada. He counts upon meeting no very serious hindrances from the United States Regular Army. In following his premises to be correct, we must admit the deference he has shown to the law in this matter was in it appears at first glance.

As to the force of Fenians at command on the border, the correspondent thinks the number is not yet. But the actual numbers gathered, and the rapidity with which men are moving forward from the West, are astounded as Fort Erie. It seem to indicate that if a successful advance across the Niagara river at Buffalo can be made, even a larger number could be raffled. This, then, seems to me the present intention; the Fenians, now in the field, are to await the news spread abroad, and defeat the first line of British troops; relying upon the belief that the Irish soldiery in the United States to the support of the green flag faster than the regulars and militia can be brought up to the support of the red.

As to the character of the Fenian troops, they are a splendid body of men. Many of them are the men are muscular, used to being under fire, obstinate to the end. The officers are cool and sagacious, and many of them have had such experience in our army during the war as to enable them to handle their men well. The amount of aid to be received from Canada itself, I think it is overestimated. Of course I cannot speak with certainty on a matter necessarily wrapped close in secrecy. As to the difficulties to the Fenians in the way of leading their officers, it is evident that General Sweeney has found himself mistaken; for it is solely to the fact that the Federal Government needed military and civil, with the northward transportation of munitions of war, that he is yet here. Two days is thus. Our Canadian neighbors bristle up in much indignation at the Fenian plans, but the British Press on this side of the line. It would be healthy for them to receive a Fenian invasion, and quiet the disturbance and disperse the crowd. They readily acquiesced, and spoke to the crowd at some length, urging them to keep unvarnished the reputation they had gained under the "Stars and Stripes," the sword of the rebellion, and to be quiet and do nothing to disgrace the cause they now had in their keeping. The crowd then quietly dispersed.

The men are held under a strong military guard, and will be sent to Albany to-morrow. There is a very strong pressure being brought to bear to defeat it. The Committee are about equally divided on it. It is believed, however, that it will pass in the Senate, even if they strike it out.

The Indian Bureau.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs was in conference to-day with the House Committee on appropriations, for the purpose of explaining the large amounts asked for by that department. It appears that it will take nearly three millions of dollars to carry out the treaties which have recently been made with the Indians.

Jeff. Davis.

The Attorney General last night notified the counsel of Jeff. Davis that they would be prepared to day to give them a positive answer to their application for parole in his case, but at the present writing nothing has been done. It is said that a majority of the Cabinet are in favor of his being paroled, and that it was so far arranged that the amount was fixed as to the required security, which was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Fenian Failure.

Head Centre Stephens's mass meeting here to-day was a failure. There were not more than three hundred spectators in attendance. He made a brief speech, in which he severely denounced Sweeney and Roberts, and those who followed them, and declared that they had betrayed Ireland.

General Morgan, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, had an interview with the President to-day.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Quarantine Preparations Ample—Fenian Recruiting Suspended—The President and Restoration—General Fry's Acts Damaging to Him—Fast Sailing.

NEW YORK, June 8.

QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENTS.

Reports from lower quarantine to-day show that ample preparations are now made for the cholera down there.

FENIANS.

All recruiting for Fenians in this city is suspended to-day. President Roberts appeared at the Fenian headquarters to-day, but does no business. An officer is in attendance nearabin, and allows no arrests to be made.

THE PRESIDENT AND SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN.

Specials from Washington to the evening papers say the *National Intelligencer* has an editorial saying President is opposed to the Constitutional amendments, and to all conditions precedent to the admission of loyal representatives of Southern States.

DAMAGING TO GEN. FRY.

The investigation of the Provost Marshal's accounts are very damaging to General Fry.

RELEASE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

It is understood Jeff. Davis will be released on bail.

FAST SAILING.

The steamer Santiago de Cuba, of the Nicaragua line, arrived yesterday, made the unprecedented passage from Greytown to this port, in six days and nineteen hours.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

"Try" Craig's Soda Water.

United States Ministers Sailed for their Posts—Union Men Victorious in Oregon —Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister to China, and C. E. H. Van Valkenberg, Minister to Japan, sailed yesterday in the brig Yeddo for Shanghai and Kanagowa.

A Portland dispatch states that the returns of the Oregon election have not been received from many precincts, but the Union men claim a majority of seven hundred to nine hundred.

Two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt this morning, extending from Sonora to Monterey. The shock seemed the heaviest at the latter place. No damage is reported.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.

A Mrs. Reed, who washed the clothes of E. A. Frazier, whose death has already been reported, was also seized with cholera on Wednesday afternoon and expired at midnight. Last night a German servant girl in the same house was attacked with premonitory symptoms of the scourge, but, being promptly treated, was considered out of danger this evening.

TROTTING MATCH.

The trot at the Union Course this afternoon, between Lady Thorn and Geo. Wilkes, mile heats, best 3 in 5 for $1,000 was won by the latter in three straight heats. Time, 2:30, 2:27, 2:25. The match against time, seven hundred and fifty against five hundred dollars that Mainbrine Pilot could not trot a mile in 2:30 was done in 2:27½.

The Reconstruction Committee's Report.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The report of the Reconstruction Committee is lengthy, and contains a review of the grounds upon which the majority report was based. It answers many of the objections brought forward and gives reasons why the southern States should not complain at being temporarily unrepresented. It proceeds to specify some of the safeguards necessary to perfect restoration, viz: Whenever there shall be an equitable basis of representation fixed, a solemn ob reason and protection of loyal people against rebellion claims, then they may be readmitted to their abandoned rights and privileges.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Reconstruction Resolutions Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill to amend the act for the better organization of the Pay Department of the navy, which was referred.

A memorial asking for congressional aid in repairing the levees along the Mississippi was referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported a bill to supply deficiencies in the contingent fund of the House, which was passed.

The reconstruction resolutions were taken up, the pending question being upon the following substitute for the second sections offered by Mr. Williams: "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, but wherever the right to vote at any election fixed under the constitution and laws of the United States, or of any State, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such States, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other cause, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

Mr. JOHNSON opposed the amendment on the ground that it reduced the number of electors. The purpose was to give the franchise to black men. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner), and others with him, contended that Congress had the right to regulate the franchise, which he denied. It belonged to the States. It would reduce the number of representatives, perhaps one-third. The fact of having counted the negroes as three-fifths in the basis of representation for members of Congress was a provision forced upon the South by the North. It was in favor of immediate union without any conditions.

Mr. ANDERSON stated at some length the reasons which would influence him to cast his vote against the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON, on behalf of the majority of the Committee, gave notice that he would avail himself, at as early a day as possible, of an opportunity to press the subject finally report.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS modified his amendments by striking out the words "held under the constitution," and inserting in lieu thereof, "any State," and inserting in lieu thereof, "and citizens of President."

Mr. HOWARD moved an amendment to the original amendment of Mr. Williams by inserting after the word "male" the words "or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State."

Mr. HOWARD modified his amendment by striking out the words "held under the constitution," and inserting in lieu thereof, "and the laws of the United States."

Mr. CLARK moved an amendment to the amendment, to add to the end of the section the following: "Provided, That the validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to insert in the first section the words "or naturalized," the words "or naturalized," which was agreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE then submitted an amendment, to add to the end of the fourth and fifth sections of the constitutional amendment the following: "Provided, That no legislature of any State now lawfully in session, or hereafter assembled, and no State hereafter admitted to the Union, shall ratify this amendment or any part thereof, unless three-fourths of the members of each branch of such legislature shall be present and vote."

Mr. JOHNSON demanded the yeas and nays and they were ordered, and resulted—yeas 29, nays 35. Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fowler, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury and Van Winkle—11.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend by including in the fourth section the words "or voting," so that the fourth section will read: "Nor shall any person who shall have participated in the rebellion or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, be elected to any office under the United States."

Mr. McDOUGALL moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Tuesday next.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to strike out in the first section the words "and to enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the United States," which was disagreed to.

The joint resolution was then put upon its passage: Yeas, Messrs Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmonds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Jenkins, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson and Yates—31.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Doolittle, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Norton, Riddle, Saulsb

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH B. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

WM. B. REED'S CLAP-TRAP.

WM. B. REED, Esq., of Philadelphia, has made his first appearance as one of the counsel for Mr. DAVIS. His speech before the Court in Richmond, on the 5th instant, although at a preliminary stage of the case, was a "set thing." It might be called the prologue recited before the curtain, to amuse the audience previous to the play. It was a specimen of the sympathetic-indignant style of oratory, and from it we are enabled to infer what part the distinguished advocate intends to take in the trial. Mr. REED announced that Mr. DAVIS had the entire professional and personal sympathy of all his long array of counsellors. This interpreted, we suppose, means that the gentlemen engaged for the defense are bound to go their entire length for Mr. DAVIS. Mr. REED's speech was also slightly on the "ground and lofty tumbling" order. As such it was a creditable performance, and probably delighted the Richmond audience far more than the charge Judge UNDERWOOD had just delivered to the jury.

The professional clap-trap, which Mr. REED undertook to play off, perhaps concerns himself more than any one else. If he thinks it will advance his client's cause, no one can seriously object, though on the score of taste it certainly invites criticism. But there is one part of Mr. REED's speech which amounts to a downright misrepresentation—a studied perversion of truth, merely for the effect it will have when read by the public at large. He said that for aught he knew, Mr. DAVIS was even then a dying man, and he studied his language to create the belief that at Fortress Monroe, at this season, he was immediately exposed to suffering and death—that hot and unhealthy as it then was in Richmond, his situation would not be worse there than it was at Old Point Comfort.

"Of course Mr. REED meant to convey the idea that Mr. DAVIS was a tortured prisoner—at least so confined, and in such a place, that his death might be expected as a consequence, any moment. Now no one knows better than he does how utterly false all this is. Old Point Comfort, for a long time before the war, was a famous watering place, especially for Southern gentlemen. Mr. DAVIS was wont to spend the "heated term" there. It was the fashionable gathering place of the Chivalry to enjoy the tempered, health-giving sea-breeze, and banquet on the incomparable fish with which the waters of Hampton Roads and the Chesapeake abound, and the wines of the long famous but now extinct "Hygeia Hotel." DAVIS, FLOYD, TYLER and other leading Southerners had their cottages along the shore, and there was not one that afforded more comforts than "Carroll Hall," wherein Mr. DAVIS has his quarters now. He has the full range of the Fortress inside, and no one should get the idea that the restriction deprives him of a single luxury of air or exercise. Fortress Monroe embraces within its walls an area little less than one hundred acres, beautifully laid out. Its spacious parade grounds, gravelled walks, embowering shade trees and blossoming plants, have ever been the delight of all whose privilege it has been to enjoy them. There is nothing outside the walls that can compare with the attractions within. In the palmiest days of the watering place, the superior spot was deemed to be within the Fortress walls. Though changed somewhat since, the fact remains, that there are few places where the warm season may be spent with so much comfort as inside Fortress Monroe, with rooms in "Carroll Hall" and the identical fare which Mr. DAVIS is privileged to have every day. From the ramparts of the Fort, all the advantages of the delicious health-giving sea-breeze can at all times be enjoyed. Beneath the shade of the grand old live oak trees that overhang the scrupulously cared-for walks, or on the velvet turf of the parade ground, where the music of the fine band is to be heard morning and evening, exercise, recreation, and solace, such as few persons ever heard, can be obtained. All these, Mr. DAVIS has, and no one knows it better than Mr. REED. The attempt, therefore, to instill into the public mind a totally false notion of Mr. DAVIS's situation, with the view of creating sympathy as for a man dying under persecutions, was totally unworthy of Mr. REED. It was simply a piece of cap-trap, expected only in shysters infesting the lowest courts.

THE BURNING OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

The news columns of the press have so often borne the announcement of the burning of school houses, that attention is drawn to it as a remarkable occurrence. It happens that the school houses burned by the incendiary torch are those which have been used for the education of the colored people recently made free. The latest instance that has fallen under our notice was near Yorktown, Virginia.

It might reasonably be expected, that the civilization of this country would rejoice in seeing the processes of elevation introduced among a people who have been so debased as the blacks of the Southern States. But when we reflect on the case, we are not surprised that the baser sort of whites who have never had school houses for themselves, should be jealous of the negroes, when they see them learning to read and write. In fact, we are not surprised that the jealousy and prejudice should extend to those of a higher social position who have been accustomed to regard the free school system for the common people, as a Yankee invention. Hence we read in the papers, both of the South and North, which favored the rebellion, the classification of the old times "school marm," and the Yankee soldier, the Missionary, the Freedmen's Bureau official and the teacher, as all belonging to one series and all objects of the same antipathy. In a sense, the classification is correct, since all these agencies have a similar tendency to raise the standard of civilization within the field of their separate and distinct operation. But this burning of the school houses of the poor negroes, is a bad business, whether viewed from the stand-point of morals, or of policy. On the score of policy it stands lower even than the burning of hotels and steamers did during the war. The wantonness and wickedness of the act not only arouses indignation against the perpetrators, but also inflames the zeal of those who are enlisted in the work of raising the down-trodden race. It is bad policy too, because the colored people will, by their elevation and advancement in knowledge, be improved in other respects, in morals, in industry, in thrift, and become better members of society in their station. As slavery is forever abolished, ignorance and debasement in the laboring class have no place left in their favor. Besides, it is bad policy because such acts of barbarism reflect discredit on the community where they occur, and are tolerated, and our Southern brethren have no credit to waste in this way. And such acts keep alive in the country antipathies which it is the interest of all to allay rather than aggravate. This, and all such like malignant and mean treatment of the colored race, whether through regret for the loss of slavery, or through hatred of the Northern people, is but a renewed case of the viper gnawing the file, and the sooner the folly is abandoned, in all its developments, the better. The innovation of school houses, if extended to all places, so as to embrace in their benefit negroes and colors, would be divested of its offensive aspect, and deprive a fight more creditable and healthful than that of their conflagration, and there have been, and are now some cheering indications that this sentiment is gaining prevalence among sensible and influential persons in the South. As an evidence of this we give the following extract from a paper issued in Alabama, with the name of the Governor, A. B. MOORE, among its signers. The call of a public meeting for the purpose specified is one of the pleasant signs of the times. The paper says:

"Convinced of the duty and propriety of encouraging the freedmen of this country, in *their wishes and efforts* to acquire a common school education, we earnestly invite all our citizens, both male and female, to meet for the consideration of the subject, at the Town Hall, in Marion county."

If they go ahead on this line, things will come right.

FENIAN SIDE ISSUES.

The extent and the designs of the Fenian organization have been sufficiently developed by recent movements. Their earnestness, and that of their leaders, which long lay under suspicion, has been cleared of doubt. They meant to do something and they undertook to do it. That they honestly thought they were engaged in a justifiable enterprise, we do not take it upon us to deny. That they have acted foolishly, they probably as clearly perceive now, as it has been seen by others from the beginning. Thousands of persons have lost time and spent money on the wildest of all projects, thousands have left their homes and placed themselves, without means of subsistence, among strangers and under the orders of those who are as destitute as themselves, and they have failed utterly in their undertaking. Folly is not their only fault, and disappointment in their main design is not the only penalty annexed to it.

We have, in former articles, showed that the scheme was planned with an entire disregard of the honor of our Government and of the interests of the American people. The laws of the country were deliberately ignored and violated, the peace of the country was endangered, and an untold weight of taxation, with all the horrors of a foreign war, was held over the people of the United States, ready to be precipitated upon them, at the will of a secret organization with two or three quarreling heads. The gross irratic[illegible] in the United States to be duped by this organization is not of less magnitude than that done to the British Government, and the former was called as loudly as the latter, to vindicate its authority and honor. For the most selfish ends, the Fenian body has trifled with the honor and interests of our country. With the Quixotic design of setting up a Republic in Ireland, they have trampled on the laws of the Republic of the United States. And a long list of events and circumstances has produced the conviction that the movements which culminated in the late raid, have been designed to make a war between our Government and England a mere subordinate measure auxiliary to the Irish Republic. A splendid position, truly, for the United States to be placed in.

But this is not all. The movement has failed, because the United States Government has preferred to hold its fame and its policy in its own keeping. And now, we have further developments of the spirit of the Fenian Society. The President of the United States is denounced, in private and public speech, by members of the order, and a determination has been expressed never again to take up arms, although there should be occasion, for the defense of the Government against rebels. How natural it is, that one kind of disloyalty should easily slide into another! We have had for months past so much talk of Presidents, Congresses, Generals, Senators, Headquarters, arrests, impeachments, regiments, connected with this anomalous association, that it has required as much knowledge as some people are endowed with to determine what government they owed allegiance to, and in what country they were living. President JOHNSON seems to have made a mistake in the decision, and is blamed and denounced without stint because he maintains the laws of the United States and not those of the Irish Republic, as enunciated by the Fenian Congress and subsequently by President ROBERTS or Head Center STEPHENS.

There is matter for reflection in these utterances of Fenian displeasure. Anger is as truthful as wine proverbially is. The denunciation of President JOHNSON by an interest or an organization that boasts of 50,000 armed veterans is no trifling matter, and coupled with the expressed determination never to defend the Government against rebels, it deserves the severest rebuke that loyalty can administer. Is the United States Government to be brow-beaten and threatened by such a society because it does its duty and protects the interests and peace of the country? Such arrogance is insufferable, and it will rapidly, as it justly should, drive away from this Irish-republic enterprise all the loyal sympathy that may have been extended to it. When it not only attempts to make the interests of the people of the United States, without their consent, subordinate to its interests, but also turns to make a side issue with our Government for doing its duty, it is time for loyal and true men to give it the rebuke it merits.

WITH reference to the trial of JEFF. DAVIS, it is settled that it will take place in Richmond, commencing on the first Tuesday in October next, and that Chief Justice CHASE will preside. In making the arrangement Judge UNDERWOOD remarked concerning Mr. DAVIS as follows: "The Government is disposed to extend every reasonable privilege, and I am happy to know that the wife of the prisoner is permitted to be with him, and that his friends are permitted to visit him."

THE Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel* views with considerable favor the pending plan of reconstruction. It says: "It is our deliberate opinion that the above terms are the very best the Southern people can obtain. If these terms should be rejected, heavier and more stringent measures will be required. Delay in this matter will be dangerous."

"THE QUEEN'S OWN."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

PITTSBURGH, June 8, 1866.

In an article in this morning's paper on the Ridgeway skirmish, allusion is made to the "Queen's Own" as a regiment of British Regulars, and colonel Booker is mentioned as a Regular army officer. The regiment is a volunteer organization, and Col. Booker (the son of a Methodist local preacher by profession, and carpenter by trade) is a commission agent and auctioneer in Hamilton, Canada West. The Fenians have not yet met the British Regulars. I send you this correction, as I do not think the British service should suffer in reputation from the conduct of an inefficiently organized body of men, commanded by an inexperienced officer.

A FORMER RESIDENT OF CANADA.

Industrial Exhibition in Brazil.

There is to be a National Industrial Exhibition at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, commencing on the 19th of October, and ending December 31. It is designed to include samples of all the products of Brazilian farms, and also specimens of all implements and machinery, both of foreign and domestic manufacture, that are used in cultivating the soil or in the preparation of agricultural products for market. Ample provision is promised for the reception and exhibition of models and for working full sized machines. All articles sent to the Executive Committee will be passed through the custom house free of duty. The Brazilians are extremely anxious for a full representation from the United States.

Professor Agassiz and the Emperor of Brazil.

The Emperor of Brazil has made a large and beautiful collection of the fishes of his Empire and presented them to Professor Agassiz, with a graceful autograph note, as slight honor which he pays to science, and that the rich nature of his country may be better known through the professor. The imperial collection thus made is perhaps as large and important as there is to be found in any museum of the world.

A JOHN BROWN RAID INTO TURKEY.—An adventurer named Leonida Bulgaria has just been released from prison in Athens and other parts of Greece. Current rumor says that he, a false sentiment of patriotism, and after having labored in secret for the triumph of what is there called the great idea—the triumph of the borderers for the Christian population of Turkey to take up arms, and overthrow, by force of prudence, its mission being to rouse, by the flaming manifestoes and proclamations he is said to have sent to him, the sailed with the midnight since, for the coasts of Turkey. Several of the officers and men of the vessel deserted their departure for the Dardanelles, Smyrna, and other towns of the Ottoman empire, and in consequence serious disturbances are looked for.

A SOUND CONCLUSION.—Mr. Ruth, the Moral Instructor at the Eastern Penitentiary, furnishes some valuable statistics of the parentage, habits, etc., of the criminals confined in that institution. From these data he draws the conclusion that the principal causes of crime are defective early moral training, bad company, and habits of intemperance. Of the five hundred and eighty-five persons confined in the Penitentiary last year, four hundred and eighty-three were natives, more or less, to the use of intoxicating drinks. The statistics of pauperism point to the same great producing causes. Pauperism and crime go hand in hand to make up the burden of our local taxes. They are the twin children of intemperance.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is said that the Interior of Pennsylvania shows the curious effect of the advance of civilization upon nature. The flora of the State has been found to have undergone remarkable changes, plants that were formerly rare being now quite abundant. This change is attributed in a great measure to the spread of railways, and some botanists predict that the "foreign plants will ultimately supplant the natives."

The surrender of Lee's army threw into the hands of our Government thirty thousand muskets of British manufacture. These were sold to a speculator, and from him purchased at double their original cost by the Canadian authorities.

The bill for the construction of a new road between Washington City and New York having been reported in the House, and recommitted, it will probably be called up next week, and the effort made to run it through that body under the "previous question" without debate, that evidently being Mr. Stevens's object in having it recommitted. The probabilities favor its passage through the lower House, but it will most likely stick in the Senate, and be carried over to the next session.

In the year 1867 the total number of births in Massachusetts was 35,320; deaths 21,240; excess of births 14,040. In 1864, births, 39,449; deaths 28,723; excess of births only 1,726. Adding the falling off in four years previous to 1864, and the total reaches 31,000. In Rhode Island the same decrease is recorded. The excess of living births in 1861 was 1767; in 1864, 373.

The stove-pipe hat is the Englishman's necessity. In the Muller trial it came out from Briggs' hatter's evidence that some gentlemen kept long shelves covered with hats alone, a special hat being brought out for each occasion. In English statistics for the last year it is recorded of three men that they lost their lives trying to catch their flying or falling hats.

The British authorities at Calcutta have just completed a census, which shows that the city, with its suburbs, contains one million inhabitants. In the city proper, excluding all the great suburbs, there are 878,006 people, of whom 11,037 are Europeans and Americans, 10,950 Indo-Europeans, 33 Greeks, 7,22 Armenians, 408 Chinese, 113,365 Mussulmans, and 229,383 Hindoos. They live in 15,976 houses and 42,917 huts.

The Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, it is said, has been purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with the view of opening a through line from Philadelphia to the Falls, using the Northern Central Railroad from Harrisburg to Sunbury; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad from Sunbury to Williamsport; Elmira and Williamsport Railroad from Williamsport to Elmira, and the Chemung and the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroads from Elmira to Canandaigua, a route three hundred and twenty-two miles. From Canandaigua to Niagara Falls or Buffalo the distance is about one hundred miles. The road is of uniform gauge all through, the Elmira and Canandaigua road having been narrowed to correspond with the more southern sections of the continuous route.

A plan has been suggested by which the Hudson river can be tunneled from New York to Hoboken, by laying an iron tube five feet in diameter across the bed of the stream. This tunnel, intended to be worked by the pneumatic method, is designed to transport the freight of the Erie railroad between Hoboken and the company's depots in New York.

The flying machine of Dr. Andrews, in New York, gives great promise of success. On Tuesday the ascending party, after traveling some forty miles in the air, landed at Jamaica, Long Island, with a strong conviction than ever that the Aereon is soon to became a flying fact. There are few who would not rejoice at this event. From what was seen by those on *terra firma* the ship worked admirably, going in various directions at the will of the voyageurs.

The celebrated Cavour irrigation canal, from the river Po to the Ticino, in Italy, has been completed. This is the most important irrigating canal in Europe, and has three hundred and sixty important works along its banks.

Chilled cast-iron projectiles are now being made in great numbers in England for use, instead of steel shot, in penetrating armor plates. The chilling, it is said, is carried to the very core of the projectile.

PERSONAL.

—Hon. Joshua Hill, who has been confirmed Collector for the port of Savannah, was the brave leader of the Union men of Georgia during the war.

—In the House of Lords, on the 16th ult., it was stated by Earl Russel that Sir Morton Peto, in the case of one railway company in which he was interested, raised money on these terms: For the cash there was given £40 of fully paid-up stock, this sacrificing £19 to obtain £21. It was in effect getting £577,500 by a sacrifice of £252,500. This was done last year, and "was noted at the time as a most successful operation" on the part of Sir Morton Peto and Company, who were quite satisfied at getting money on those terms. During the present year the value of money has increased, as has also investment, most probably, the embarrassment of contractors. It was, therefore, announced that one hundred pounds stock could be had for twenty-seven pounds in bill lodgings, and a sum of six hundred and twenty four thousand two hundred and fifty pounds was raised at a sacrifice of one million seven hundred and forty-five thousand seven hundred pounds.

—At the National Typographical Festival, in Chicago, Mr. James Onslow, of Pittsburgh, responded to the last toast, which, of course, was "The Ladies." He said "he did not much like the idea of responding for the ladies where he could not see one. Nevertheless his heart warmed toward them, and he could say a man who loves not a woman has no heart nor place at the printer's case. A woman was last at the cross and first at the sepulchre—there was an exhibition of woman's love and womanly devotion. Nothing was pure and holy as the love of a virtuous woman. A recollection of a mother's love will carry a man unharmed through a thousand temptations."

—General Spicely, a gallant officer in the late war, has received the Union nomination for Congress in the Second Indiana (Jeffersonville) District.

Transportation of Freight.

At a recent meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, in New York city, a paper was read by Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood on "Railroads for Carrying Freight to and from the city of New York." His plan was simply the establishment of double track railroads, to be owned by joint stock companies, upon which there would be a uniform rate of travel, say of ten miles per hour, or whatever rate of speed would suit the interest of the freight especially. Upon such a road he claimed that five hundred trains could pass where fifty trains now pass along any line of railway of speed. A single road of this kind, he claimed, could do more carrying to and from the West than all the canals, rivers and railroads upon the present plan, now used as routes of travel. Upon these roads companies owning cars at the various cities on the lines should contract for freight to its destination, simply paying toll for the use of the road. The freight per ton per mile, for instance, a line running on the line of the New York Central Railroad. At Utica, Syracuse and other cities along the route, the various forwarding or receivable companies, would own their own cars; these they could switch upon the line to run with their produce, thus shipping it through to market. From the construction of even a single line of railroad on this plan, he instanced stated it as his opinion that a vast economy would be secured, large sums passing into the pockets of the people in the cities than now are now swallowed up by the imperfect and costly canal plan now in existence for the carrying of food, coal, and the other necessaries of life.

THE ABDUCTION OF THE CHILD OF MRS. DAVIDSON.—It will be recollected that James Fates, an attache of Miles Lipman's office was arrested in Pittsburgh, charged with the abduction of a child of Mrs. Davidson, of Cincinnati. There being no proof against him, he was released. A man named John Stock, *alias* White, was a few days since arrested in Louisville and brought to Cincinnati on the charge of being the abductor. Stock, when arrested, alleges that Mrs. Steel hired him and another for $150 to steal the child, which they did and took it to Covington. Stock, some few days ago being out of money, went to Mrs. Steel's mansion for a night's lodging, when he was recognized by the officers and detained. He professes to the statement as above, and one of the city police accordingly went to Covington, found out where he told them the girl had been left, and there learned that in the meantime two women came for it and took it away with them. The child has not been found yet, but it is believed that the clue might be tried in its proper district, the prisoner was sent to Cincinnati. The police in Louisville are on the lookout for his confederate, and are sanguine of capturing him in a few days, when it is thought they will probably find some traces of the child.

TEXAS TO BE TOTALLY EXEMPTED.—The Galveston *Bulletin*, May 24, says: We will be remembered that General Order N. 28, which was issued for the purpose of explaining the President's proclamation, made no mention of Texas. A number of applications were made to General Wright, to have him order Gen. Kiddoo to turn over to the civil authorities a number of civilians, held for trial on outrages committed against freedmen. The assistant commissioner is only incidentally subject to the orders of the Military Division of the Gulf. General Wright very courteously informed of General Kiddoo whether he felt himself justified in granting over the prisoners. General Kiddoo did not, and both officers telegraphed to the Secretary of War for instructions. As answer has been received touching the opinion of General Kiddoo. Neither the peace proclamation nor Order No. 28 apply to Texas, which, in all respects, remains as she was before. The bureau has all its original jurisdiction, and the military all its war power.

It is said that the peach crop down in Delaware is a failure. A gentleman reports that he has, in Delaware, a peach orchard of six thousand trees, that last year paid him a net profit of $5,000. This year, he says, the peaches have already fallen from the trees. What is true of peaches in that locality, is true also of the other fruits.

Gift Enterprises—Important Decision.

Justice Lawrence, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, has delivered an important opinion in regard to Gift Enterprises. As there are numerous Gift Enterprises in Pittsburgh, we give the case some attention. The establishment was owned by one Dunn, who was indicted in the Recorder's Court of Chicago, under the law of 1857, which makes the vending of lottery tickets a penal offence, punished with a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5 0, tried and found guilty. He then prosecuted a writ of error. The evidence shows that the defendant kept on his desk, at his place of business, a box two and one-half feet long, filled with envelopes standing edgewise. Each of these envelopes had printed upon its back an advertisement, purporting that the envelopes contained some valuable recipes and popular songs, and also a small description of some article in an "immense stock of over 250,000 pianos, watches, sewing machines, engravings, sets of jewelry, books, &c., worth one million five hundred thousand dollars, all to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you receive." The price of an envelope was twenty-five cents. The prosecution proved the sale by the plaintiff in error of one of these envelopes with a dollar bill, and some printed songs and receipts enclosed. The counsel for the plaintiff in error urged that the sale of one of these envelopes was not the sale of a lottery ticket. The definition of the word lottery was the scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance." Counsel argued that there is in the case before the Court, no element of chance, and, therefore, the radical idea of lottery is wanting. The court is of a different opinion. The element of chance lies not in what the holder of the envelope may knowingly do with his card and dollar after purchasing the envelope, but the purchase of the envelope itself, which may contain a card or ticket that will give him the right to pay one dollar an article worth hundreds of dollar, or a card that will only give him the right to buy something so valueless as not to be worth buying at any price. The chance "lies in the sale of the envelope. This at least if the chance offered, the plaintiff in error profess to the public, as an inducement to purchase his envelopes, that twenty-five cents will buy one whose contents may represent to a cheap trinket or a grand piano, according to the fortune of the purchaser in buying, and certainly the fact that a dollar is to be paid in order to secure the further fruits of the transaction, and that it may be consummated or not at the option of the purchaser, does not make the transaction any less a lottery than if the drawer were not to be paid at all.

It would hardly be contended that an ordinary lottery scheme would change its character by requiring that the holder of a ticked should pay an additional sum or ten dollars before receiving whatever prize his ticket might draw, and leaving it to his option whether to accept the prize on such terms or not.

Neither would the character of the transaction be changed by assuming that the ticket in every envelope really represents some article of merchandise immediately delivered, and that the holder will be obliged to pay. If every ticket is an actual bargain, the contributions are more or less fugitive, but generally attractive, if not valuable. At the Festival of the National Typographical Union, in Chicago, on the evening of Wednesday last, Mr. Joseph Medill, the veteran editor and publisher of the *Tribune* of that city, concluded an exceedingly instructive and appropriate speech, with the following reference to the "Bohemian:"

One other benefactor I must name, and his services gratefully acknowledge, and that is assistance I doubt whether old Ben, himself could have performed a more timely act for the Bohemian." Where will he not go to, or dare in pursuit of material for a sensation article? And what he collects is good one who in all he writes is so happy, but it he misses it, who so miserable as he? When a battle is fought he is among the bullets that lay many bedaw of sleep in their sound and the scenes of death. If a battery is to be fired, stick of wax, he ventures with the firemen. If a mine is sprung he goes up with the garrison, in order to describe the feelings attending an explosion. Should a steamboat and tug be blown up, he is there to describe the agonies of the ghosts, and taking a purely professional view of the scene, his chief anxiety being to lead the reporters of the rival paper in his description of the affair, and to get it out ahead of the other concern.

Triumph of Moderation.

There is scarcely a doubt, says the N. Y. *Commercial*, that the Senatorial plan of reconstruction will secure the requisite two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress. The Union members steadily vote down all new amendments offered, and persistently abide by the action decided upon in Congress. Though the original plan from the Committee of Fifteen passed the lower house by a two-thirds vote, the vote was not secured under that. Stevens's whip and spur, and through the connivance of the Democrats, who aimed to have as odious a measure as possible adopted. The majority, if not all, with only three exceptions of that class of politicians, prefer the Senatorial plan to their own, and will unquestionably accept it. Mr. Stevens no longer wields the power and influence he once possessed a few weeks since, having to a great extent neutralized them by his late extraordinary course. He is regarded as a failure in the House, and the leading men of his party have learned that in the meantime two women came for it and took it away with them. The child has not been found yet, but it is believed that the clue might be tried in its proper district, the prisoner was sent to Cincinnati. The police in Louisville are on the lookout for his confederate, and are sanguine of capturing him in a few days, when it is thought they will probably find some traces of the child.

A WOOL TEST is shortly to take place at Springfield, Illinois, when Secretary Ayer, of the Agricultural Society is in receipt of fleeces from various parts of the State, preparatory to the test of scouring them for the purpose of ascertaining the exact amount of clean wool in each, and awarding premiums thereon. It promises to be an interesting affair to both growers and manufacturers. All fleeces should be in the hands of the Secretary by the 15th of June, as the judge who is to superintend the scouring will be called together very soon thereafter.

The Chicago *Post* is informed by a gentleman who was a staff officer of General Rosecrans during that General's campaigns in Tennessee, that the telegraphic statement to the effect that the Fenian Colonel O'Neill was an officer in the federal service in that department, is not true; but that the statement that said O'Neill was a rebel officer, in command of a rebel regiment under Bragg, is true.

CONCLAVE OF PENNSYLVANIA KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.—The annual conclave of the Knights Templars of Pennsylvania will be held in Lancaster, commencing on Wednesday, June 13th. On the second day of the sessions, Thursday, 14th, a parade of the Sir Knights, in full uniform, will take place. Dentitations will be present from Reading, York, Bloomsburg, Easton, Altoona, Philadelphia and other places.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

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From the celebrated breweries of R. MCKAY, PERKINS & CO., and BASS & CO. To weekly families and individuals above articles are the best of trades. We also have on hand a very fine lot of OLD Liquors, for medicinal use, such as Cognac Brandy, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Catawba, Champagne, Claret and Blackberry Wines. Also, pure Holland Gin, in cases. Also, Black Berry Brandy &c. all of which we offer to sell on terms and prices as low as the lowest, and the public can depend upon every article that comes from our house as being perfect in quality and the best article in the market.

MCLAREAN & M'SWENAN, Druggists,
Jy6 85 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fifth st.

HEAR WHAT THE

REV. ISAAC AIKEN SAYS IN RELATION TO THE

Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine OF THE AGE.

"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE."

[From the Presbyterian Banner.]

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. My friend Samuel Hall of late years my case was an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and as an average would vomit about one-third of my meals, in a sour, undigested mass. At times severe attacks would come on, and I lose all strength, and be utterly helpless. Some of these attacks would be so severe, that for days together I could not retain anything on my stomach save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine, I ceased vomiting, gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned; and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table.

Six months have now passed without symptoms of the return of the disease. The case was considered by all even physicians, so marvelous, that for a time I was fearful I might be thought insane; but I am now so well convinced that I have been not merely relieved, but perfectly cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all the victims of Dyspepsia. ISAAC AIKEN,

Late pastor of Beaver Street Methodist Church, Allegheny. Feb. 26, 1866.

The Sole Agent for COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in Pittsburgh, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market Street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

$5. Price: One Dollar per Bottle. Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sent by Express anywhere.

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No. 27 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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RELIGIOUS.

NOTICE.—THE METHODIST Church, on Wylie street, between Tannehill and Hill street, formerly known as the Wesley Methodist Church) having been re-modeled and refitted, will be dedicated to the worship of God, on SABBATH, 10th inst., by Rev. H. B. Knight, A. M., of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach at 10 30 A. M., and Rev. B. B. Holmes, of Smithfield street M. E. Church, at 3.30 P. M. Also Preaching at 7.30 P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Public worship in the New Academy of Music, TO-MORROW. Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS, of the English Congregational Chapel, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. HENRY D. MOORE, pastor, at 7½ P. M., all are affectionately invited to attend.

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CHAS. B. LEECH,
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GREAT ATTRACTION IN

Boys' Clothing.

If you wish to purchase a fashionable and tasty suit of BOYS' CLOTHING, go to A. ARONSON'S store, No. 139 Fifth street, corner of Wylie. Also, Gent's and Liberty streets, watch case has been opened with H. CHILDS & CO., No. 134 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Jebl1m

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A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. H. Peiper, Druggist, corner Federal st. and Allegheny avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agent for Westmoreland, Washington & Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Lawrence counties. Also, for sale by McClarran & McKennan de18

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Six months have now passed without symptoms of the return of the disease. The case was considered by all even physicians, so marvelous, that for a time I was fearful I might be thought insane; but I am now so well convinced that I have

The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

The Burden of Christian Preaching.

A SERMON.

By Rev. Samuel R. Kerr,

OF THE

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

"For I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified." 1 Cor. 2, 2.

Between all human schemes of reform, and that which God lays down in His word, there is an irreconcilable difference. And this must be so from the very nature of the case. The one is the effort of a creature whose intellect is darkened by sin, and whose heart is averse to holiness; the other is the production of Him who sees and knows all things, and whose ways are holy. In the one case, it is the ignorant influencing the ignorant—the blind leading the blind; it is finite proposing to scan infinity. In the other, it is Infinite Wisdom making known to His creature the utmost of his existence, and the proper means to attain that end. This irreconcilable difference affords a solution of that striking phenomenon—the rejection of the Gospel of Jesus Christ by sinners of mankind—the utter disregard paid to it, the contempt of the Gospel or the thunderings of the curse—the creatures whose only hope is in the one, and those everlasting perdition is in the other. The means by which the Gospel proposes to reinstate man in God's favor, are such as at once humble his pride and baffle his wisdom. For more than four thousand years human wisdom had labored to find out means thereby to civilize and to tame the ferocious ire of man, to calm the perturbed bosom, to assuage the seething heart, and quiet the anguished conscience. And never, from the world's birth, had human intellect, unaided by the light from above, been higher in human science, or made more satisfactory discoveries in relation to the works of nature and the character of nature's God, than at the period when Jesus Christ appeared in our world. But still the consciences of sinful men was unpacified—the fact of forgiveness with God was unknown, and on their relations to him and their destiny beyond the grave shadows, clouds and darkness rested. To such discoveries the human mind was unequal; for Jesus Christ was the glorious manifestation of wisdom and grace reserved. By is gospel was the darkness which enveloped e human heart dispelled, and by it were to be eclaimed peace on earth and good will to men. ould the philosophical, but unsanctified genius of this world succeed in reforming mankind, ey must take their Bible in their hand. The simony of God must be the ample range of their investigations and delightful study. Unsatisfied Savior must be the burden of their song, and their mission to the world, to bring it in the "Lord," and with the deep sense of its sinfulness, in the confidence of their souls, to believe in Him for salvation. And in proportion as they love Jesus Christ and Him crucified.

In speaking from these words we will be led to notice,

I. Into the sum and substance of the Apostle's message.

II. His determination to make that his study.

In the first place, then, to inquire into the sum and substance of the Apostle's message, under this head we will take the liberty of considering the nature and end of his message. Jesus Christ and him crucified furnished the whole with ample means of instruction. This creed reached to him at most extensive field of the exercise of his own mind and for the application of all his powers, and saved them at last with an everlasting salvation. Thus the salvation which he accomplished for them is of perfect and complete salvation. Its qualities are and eternity are founded on the perfection and eternity of the power that bestowed it. He gives nothing more than what He has power to bestow and defend against all adversaries.

2. Let us notice the means by which this work of salvation is accomplished. When the Apostle would say that he determined not to know anything save Jesus Christ, the savior of sinners, and the anointed of God, there was a particular view of this saviour that engrossed his soul, as a crucified Savior—"Him crucified." He well knew that without he must been lost, a Savior and the whole Jewish nation expect, but it was a Savior who would appear in regal splendor, and would work for them in such a deliverance as would aggrandize their nation. They did not realize that they were serving a master more cruel and unrelenting than the Roman Emperor, and that it was to deliver them from their bondage to that master that a Savior had been promised them. They forgot that the promised deliverer must become a prisoner, be delivered to death as a malefactor, must tread alone the wine-press of Jehovah's wrath, or His bands could not be loosed. But the great Apostle had learned otherwise, and therefore could he say, keep back whatever part of the doctrine of the gospel, the doctrine of a crucified Savior should not be kept back.

The gospel makes a tender of salvation to sinners, but it is a salvation founded on justice. It was the proclamation of eternal righteousness: "In the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die." "Death is the wages of sin." When therefore the Son of God offered himself in the room of His people, justice required of Him her due—it behooved Him to pay the ransom of their lives. Accordingly His body was broken and His blood shed. He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities, and the chastisement of our peace was upon Him. Yes, though it was the eternal Son of God who underwent the wrath, He behooved Him to suffer for their sins, the just for the unjust. And hence He loved me and gave Himself for me in a way of humiliating and affectionate application of the doctrine of the cross. It was on the cross that justice was satisfied and gave up her claim on the sinner. It was on the cross that the power of sin was broken, its sting taken away and its poison extracted. It was there that death was vanquished, the great enemy of God and man foiled, and there also the law satisfied fainted and put to flight. It was when our Savior expired on the cross, that that victory was won, the shouts of whose triumph reechoed from world to world, pervading the realms of creation to their utmost lines, and rolled back again with such redoubled peals as to make the very firmament of the Lord's land shake the slumbering Savior. With good reason, the divine did the Apostle determine not to know anything save Jesus Christ, and him crucified. Here was the sum and substance of the Apostle's message.

II. The second point to which we shall notice his determination to make Jesus Christ and Him crucified his study. And here we shall notice the nature and reasons of this determination. Paul had found from experience that the gospel which he preached was a blessing to Jew and to the power of God to salvation. And it is so yet.

1. Jesus Christ is an all sufficient Savior. Behold the man! behold the God! behold the Lamb! to rest full satisfaction to Divine justice, to magnify the Divine law and make it honorable, to finish transgression, to make an end of sin, to bring in everlasting righteousness, to accomplish all things are beyond the reach of all finite beings—beings made in His image, would have been forever excluded from His fellowship, but now His justice is a punishing one; for their sins is magnified, even in the act of saving sinners, and His mercy in saving is made more resplendent, even in pardoning. It is only the cross of Christ that is fully adequate to display the mercy of the Most High. Through the atonement of Christ, pardon is extended to the chief of sinners, while the glory of His justice and holiness, instead of being tarnished or obscured, is in reality rendered more resplendent, by the infinite dignity of the Sufferer and the infinite value of the atonement. God's love of justice is displayed in the execution of the penalty due to sin, and while the infinitude of His love and justice and the inflexible severity of His righteousness appear in sending His only begotten Son to suffer as He did, no limit is set to the ransomed heaven ever be all the blessedness and glory which they have been made partakers to in His Savior.

In this Savior is Christ or the Anointed. is Savior by appointment His introduction our world in the form of sinful flesh. his humiliatory set into his mediatory ce, by which he was proclaimed to be Immanuel, God with us. But it was at His baptism, on the Holy Ghost descended upon Him, that was empirically pronounced the Christ. He was God-man, anointed with the Holy Ghost, received the seal of sanctification from the Father. "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am pleased; hear ye Him." As anointed Savior, He was invested with the office of prophet, priest and king.

He was invested with the office of prophet that He might carry on and accomplish the work of salvation. After the fall the eyes of first parents, it is said, were opened, the eyes of their understanding were opened, as is evident from the fact that they endeavored to hide themselves from the presence of the Lord God among the trees. And in consequence of the ignorance induced by sin as by nature they that the Savior should become teacher of His people. This office Jesus Christ exercised since the days of mercy on our world. He it was who first held converse with Him in the garden, spoke to him the first revelation of mercy, and afterwards communicated to the Church, through the prophets, the will of God respecting her salvation. When he had appeared in our world, he Himself testified that He was the true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world, and speaking of himself said, "I am the light of the world." To us we are indebted for all the knowledge of God and the way of salvation which we possess. It is the fact that the darkness covers the earth and gross darkness the people, except the light that is possessed by the Church, and we, in His gospel in our hands, did not know of the precious Truth illumine our path, enlighten our eyes, and direct our hearts, would at this moment be bowing down in spiritual stones, gods of their own creation, and the rows of evening would be increasing, and darkness everlasting death would be settling upon their eyes.

In the priest as well as the character of His office. He is called to that office by God Himself, and depends for consistent performance of its duties on consistent participation in offering up the sacrifice, and in making intercession. He is the only Priest who understands to satisfy the law and justice of God in the room of His people, and who can perform as the High Priest of our profession as the High Priest of our profession as the High Priest of our profession

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PARDONED.—The pardon of Wm. A. Hartz, signed by the President, was yesterday presented in the United States District court.

BASE BALL.—The Crescent Base Ball Club, of this city, will visit Kittanning, Armstrong county, on Monday next, for the purpose of playing a friendly match with the Hiawatha Club of that place.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A boy named Edward Lynch, living on Fifth street, had his arm dreadfully smashed in a cog wheel at Wood's Nut Factory, South Pittsburgh, yesterday afternoon about four o'clock. It is supposed that his arm would have to be amputated between the elbow and shoulder.

THE NERVE OF THE POCKET is sometimes as sensitive as the nerve of the tooth. The universal demand for the fragrant Sozodont, in preference to all other dentifrices, is swamping all efforts to sell finer dentifrices, as the expert-tooth powders and tooth washes of the ornamental class of Dentists. Hence they denounce it.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—About half-past two o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the storehouse of the Penn Cotton Mill, situated on Isabella street, and extending back to River avenue. The storehouse was filled with cotton in bales, all of which was consumed, together with the building. A frame dwelling adjoining was also destroyed. With great difficulty the office of the mill was saved. The loss to the Penn mill was heavy. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

PRISONERS TO BE REMOVED.—District Attorney Carnahan yesterday presented a petition in the United States District Court from officials in some of the adjoining counties of Western Pennsylvania, asking for the privilege of removing prisoners to be tried in the United States Courts, to the Allegheny County Jail, some of the jails in the counties from which the petitions emenate being very insecure. Judge McCandless accepted the petitions, and ordered that the prisoners be removed.

FARM FOR SALE.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of a farm for sale at Haysville station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, ten miles from the city. The tract embraces from ninety to one hundred acres, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, tenant house and other outbuildings. There is an orchard of choice fruit and a spring of excellent water on the premises. This is an admirable opportunity to secure a comfortable country residence in a delightful neighnourhood, only a few minutes' ride from the city.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. S. R. Fifer, a farmer, residing on Squirrel Hill, was badly injured yesterday morning by being thrown from his wagon. He was descending the hill, when the harness becoming deranged, the horses ran away, and threw him from his seat, his head striking a stone and fracturing his skull. Dr. J. A. Herron was called upon and performed a successful operation trephining the skull. Mr. Fifer was much better yesterday afternoon, and the Doctor has hopes of his recovery.

FUGITIVE ARRESTED.—A colored man, a waiter at the new Union Hotel, on Liberty street, stole a coat some weeks ago, but upon being arrested entered bail for trial. Not wishing, however, to appear before the Court, he left on Tuesday night for Harrisburg, but before taking his departure he stole a variety of articles, including a gold watch, a diamond Breastpin, valued at $500, and a lot of wearing apparel. He was arrested by an officer who arrested him on Thursday and brought him back to this city. The Mayor committed him to jail to answer at Court.

BEFORE MAYOR MORRISON.—A cave of an unusual character was before Mayor Morrison of Allegheny, yesterday. Dr. F. Hardtmeyer, of the Fourth Ward, called upon the Mayor, and stated that while in Lutz's beer saloon, in Reserve township, he was insulted by a man named Ignatius Kurg, who called him a quack, and used other approbious epethits. Ignatius was sent for, and the facts as stated by the Doctor being proven at the hearing, the Mayor adjudged him guilty of disorderly conduct and mulct him in a fine of five dollars and costs. Edward Durning, a resident of Rochester, Beaver county, was fined five dollars for acting disorderly in the Allegheny Hotel on Federal street.

THE CUTTING AFFRAY.—John Robinson and Peter Delaney, who were stabbed on Thursday night, in Felix Laverty's saloon, on Smithfield street, are both out of danger. Robinson received two severe stabs, one on the breast, in the region of the heart, and the other in the stomach. Delaney was cut in the abdomen, and had a portion of his nose bitten off in the affray. D. E. and George Hall, who were in custody on Thursday night, were yesterday morning held up upon entering bail in the sum of $800 for a hearing on Friday next to answer a charge of disorderly conduct. Delaney was also held in $500 bail for his appearance. Neither of the injured parties have made information against their supposed assailants.

INTERMENTS IN THE CITY.—Dr. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the number of deaths in this city from May 27th till June 3d, at twelve. Of these one died from apoplexy of the lungs, one from accident, one from convulsions, one from cancer of the stomach, one from chronic nervous affection, one from dephtheretic croup, one from typhoid fever, one from typhoid pneumonia, one premature birth, and one still born. Three were under one year old, one between two and five, one between fifteen and twenty, two between twenty and thirty, one between thirty and forty, two between forty and fifty, and two between fifty and sixty years. Eight were males and four females; eleven white and one colored.

Court Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Before Judges Sterrett and Brown.

In this Court yesterday the following cases were disposed of:

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Patterson; charge, aggravated assault and battery. The defendant was charged with having cut and stabbed E. B. H. Gross. The defendant plead guilty to simple assault and battery, and was fined and sentenced for same.

The Court awarded a new trial to Louis Bell (colored), who was convicted of burglary at the last term, and which was argued at some length by the counsel on both sides, about a month since.

Commonwealth vs. Boyd Rook, charged with an assault and battery upon the person of Philip Carey. Jury out.

A number of liquor cases were disposed of as follows:

Gottlieb Mashey plead guilty to selling liquor without license. Sentence deferred.

James Mc'itcheon also plead guilty to a similar charge, and it being his first offence he was let off by paying a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Wm. Arnhold was also arraigned on a similar charge, and also plead guilty. It being his second offence he was fined fifty dollars and costs.

Captain Louis Hager was next called up on a similar charge. This case is still on trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Stowe.

Court assembled at the usual hour yesterday morning, when the case of John McClung vs. The County of Allegheny, was taken up. The plaintiff was Constable of Allegheny county in 1863, and held inquests on the bodies of those who were killed at the terrible Arsenal explosion. The County refusing to remunerate him for the same, plaintiff brings suit. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of $250.

James Lofink vs. D. P. Hatch and Joseph Zuver, owners of the towboat "Home." This was an action to recover $2,309 26, being the value of two barges, which the defendants towed down the river some distance, and refused to return them as per agreement. A verdict in the amount claimed was returned.

Wm. Dilworth, Sr., vs. John Cormier and A. P. Braun, partners as Braun & Co. After the case had proceeded some length, the plaintiff's counsel asked for leave to submit his claim upon which the Court granted, and the case was continued.

Joseph Walsh vs. Hartley, Phelps & Co. This was an action to recover remuneration for services rendered. On trial.

Another Fire in Lawrenceville.

Yesterday morning about seven o'clock another destructive fire occurred in the borough of Lawrenceville, resulting in the total destruction of the Union Gas Pipe Factory, connected with the extensive works of the Union Iron Mills, and located near Penn Mills, in that borough. The origin of the fire is not known. As soon as the fire was discovered, a telegraphic dispatch was sent to the fire companies in this city, informing them of the fact, and the steamers were on their way to the scene before the fire was known in Lawrenceville. This is a forcible illustration of the advantages of a Fire Alarm Telegraph. The flames spread with rapidity, but through the exertions of the firemen, the valuable property, including the Cyclops Rolling Mills, Penn Mills, various dwellings, &c., in the immediate vicinity of the fire, were saved, although one time in great danger. The loss by the burning of the Pipe Factory is the amount to about fourteen thousand dollars, on on which there is an insurance of eleven thousand dollars in the Home Insurance Company of New York, and the Phœnix, of Hartford, Connecticut.

DEAD BODY FOUND—CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday morning the body of a man was found floating in the Monongahela river, at the foot of Market street. He was brought to shore, and an inquest was held on the body, but as he was not recognized, a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered. A German, named Noah Raub, who shipped on the steamer Rose Hambleton, at Cincinnati, as a deck hand, left from the steamer while at our wharf on Wednesday night, and it is probable that he was his body which was discovered yesterday. Raub was a native of Baden Baden, and aged thirty-five years.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This afternoon, at the customary Saturday matinee, the beautiful play of "The Little Treasure," and the amusing farce of "Jumbo Jum," will be presented. In the former, the character of "Gertrude" by Maggie Mitchell's favorite, will be sustained by the popular Lotty Thompson. In the latter, T. E. Jackson, the new and already popular comedian, will appear in the title role.

In the evening, Miss Thompson will appear in her admired role of "Little Fadet, the Cigarette," in the representation of which she is unsurpassed. The performance will conclude with a new play entitled "The Convicts' Vengeance," in which the Manager, Mr. Leak, will sustain a prominent part. This bill should fill the house.

THEATRE.—This afternoon, the "Seven Sisters" will be given for the last time this season. None need be assured that it is one of the most beautiful spectacular plays ever presented in this city, as the fact is well known. Ettie Henderson and the Zouaves will give their last exhibition in tactics, the former commencing an engagement at the Arch Street Theater, Philadelphia, on Monday night. Children of mature growth have been delighted with the "Sisters," and this afternoon will afford an opportunity for children of more tender age to be amussed.

BENEFIT OF W. C. GALLAGHER TO-NIGHT.—At the Pittsburgh Theatre to-night, our popular townsman, W. C. Gallagher, Esq., will have a benefit, on which occasion Mr. John E. Mc-Donough has consented to appear as "Lyon," in "The Last Days of Pompeii," and the beneficiary will appear in "Evadne, or the Queen of Geneva." The latter play is seldom performed of late years, but old players will remember it well. Another item of interest is Mr. Adams in the character of "Carwin." We do not mean to say that Mr. Gallagher's rendition is equal to that of Mr. Adams, but there are many scenes in which he brings to mind the great-ness of American tragedians. The performance will conclude to-night with "The Birth of Cupid," the last scene of the "Seven Sisters." Altogether this is a performance that should attract fashionable patronage and should crowd the Theatre to overflowing, and doubtless such will be the case.

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—We notice complaint at New York of the large amount of National Bank Note currency, which is being paid out at the Sub-Treasury there, much of it being of the denomination of ten dollars. Those having large checks receive the amount in unbroken bundles, and once in hand, the question is, how to be rid of it; for while National Bank issues are a lawful tender from the Government and to the banks, they are not a lawful tender from the banks to their creditors; consequently almost the only relief is to lend them to some large banking house, at a low rate of interest, for five days to be paid in greenbacks. One firm employed in this kind of business at New York, is said to hold many millions of money, which they pay to depositors a time named. An objection to this sort of operation is, that it depreciates the National Bank Note circulation, by giving a settlement only at a discount of about one mill—not much, it is true, but enough, if continued, to create a difference between the value of greenbacks and National Bank notes, and a very small difference is sufficient to cause a breaking of the par of valuable. The banks, so far, have wisely avoided selling their currency at a discount, fearing the effect, if the most direct remedy for the difficulty in the largecities would be an agreement among the banks to receive such currency in settlement at the Clearing-house, if such thing may be done without violating the law relating to the maintenance of legal reserve of legal tenders. The same inconvenience of a superabundance of National notes as compared with greenbacks, is felt in all the large cities of the country, as in Pittsburgh, and unless a course of policy is adopted by the Banks acting jointly or by the Secretary of the Treasury, to harmonize the difficulty, the vexation resulting from the existence of two paper currencies of unequal values, will have to be added to that of a currency wholly of paper, and at a large discount as compared with gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. United States and Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jel

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, June 8, P. M.

Gold receded rather suddenly to-day to the great discomfiture of those who ardently looked for a further advance. The opening figures at the New York Board were 141¼, from which it dropped to 140⅝, and in the afternoon to 139 down to 138⅝.

—There was a slight improvement in some of the mining stocks. Bennehoff 12½; Pithole 2¼; United States advanced 50 cents a share, selling at 51½; Consolidated Gregory, (gold), 10½; Quartz Hill 3½; and Parmalee 9¼.

In local stocks quietness characterizes the market. The following quotations are about the current prices: People's Bank, 108; National Bank of Commerce 107½; Second National Bank, 125; M. and M. Bank, 64; Fourth National, 102; Allegheny National, 98¾; Allegheny County Compromise Bonds, 370; Allegheny County 6's, 75; Allegheny County 5's, 69.

—The great feature of the past week has been the sharp advance in the gold premium. There was a combination of influences to produce the rise. The financial flurry in Europe with its war-like threatenings; the heavy export demand and shipments of the precious metal; the large reduction of the gold balance held by the Government and the Fenian excitement were causes that were well calculated to stimulate the gold market. Were it not that the sudden rise brought forward a great amount of gold held by outsiders who had purchased it when at a high premium, and who had been holding it for a rise for a long time, but who took advantage of the late favorable turn and kept the supply pretty close on the demand, the premium would have gone much higher. As it was, there were many who did not avail themselves of the favorable change in the market, saying that they would wait until gold touched fifty per cent. premium and then they would certainly sell out. It was very close up to their standard this week, but it may be a long while before there will be so many influences combining to produce so marked a change in the price of gold.

—The Dunkard Creek Enterprise Oil Company announce a dividend of two per cent.

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Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

SATURDAY, June 9.—The following are the card prices per lb.: Boston, 12c; Wine, 13c; Soda, 12c; Oyster, 10½c; Water, 10c; Butter, 12c; Sugar, 13½c; Graham, 12c; Dyspepsia, 12c; Cream, 36c; Graham Wafers, 14c; Milk Biscuit, 13c; Ginger Snaps, 17c; Tea Cakes, assorted, 12c.

Pittsburgh Fruit Market.

SATURDAY, June 9.—Oranges per box, $8 00; Lemons, per box, $6 50; Almonds, ⅌ lb, 35c; Soc and 42c; Cream Nuts, ⅌ lb, 22c; Filberts, ⅌ lb, 20c; Walnuts, 20c; Cocoa Nuts, 10½c; Prunes, 19c; Prunes, 17c; Dates, 25c; Peanuts, ⅌ lb, 12c; Peanuts, ⅌ qt, 10c; do ⅌ lb can, 25c; Fire Crackers, per box, $4 50.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed Yesterday at 139.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, June 8.

GOLD.

Gold has fluctuated, but closed at 139.

MONEY.

Money continues easy. Call loans 5@6 per cent.

BREADSTUFFS.

Breadstuffs market heavy to day.

FREIGHTS.

Bankers' Sterling dull at 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government securities are firm and in fair demand. There were considerable purchases of 5-20 bonds this afternoon on German account. The following are the closing prices: Coupons, 1881, 109¾; 5-20 coupons, 1862, 107¾; 10-40 coupons, 96@96⅝; June 7-30's, 102⅜.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

The shipment of specie to-morrow will be about $200,000.

STOCKS.

The stock market gained towards the close and prices were generally better at the second regular and last open board.

OIL AND GOLD SHARES.

The market for Petroleum and Mining Stocks was quiet and dull all the afternoon board. Petroleum, Bennehoff, 300; Bennehoff Run 1,200; Excelsior, 500; Wabash Oil, 1,000; Pithole, 2,000; Shaw's River, 47; United States, 375; Mining—Atlantic and Pacific, 600; Dewsnaville, 600; Hollmans Gold, 31; Rocky Mountain, 226; Smith and Parmlee, 920; Kipp and Buell, 100.

FIVE O'CLOCK BOARD.—Western Union, 81¼; Quicksilver, 51½; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 69¾; Michigan Southern, 79¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82¾; Rock Island, 92¾; Fort Wayne, 86¾; North Western, 34½; Preferred, 59¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Cotton unchanged at Saturday's decline; sales 1,000 bales; middling uplands 34c; low middling clauses 33c; receipts 1,000 bales; net receipts for the week 5,000 bales; gross receipts 7,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales; exports to the Continent 1,000 bales; stock 60,000 bales; closing heavy. Whisky quiet at $2 Rosin quiet at $2 50@2 55 for strained. Turpentine quiet at 57c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Pork firmer and more active; new mess $27 50@28; old mess $26 50@27; prime mess $24 50@25; prime $20 50@21; prime mess beef $20@21; extra mess $24@25; Chicago and Galena do $23@24; Eastern do $22@23; Barley quiet; Canada West $1 30@1 40; State $1 30@1 40; Western $1 30@1 40. Corn less buoyant and fair business at the decline; 75@80c for mixed Western; 80@85c for sound do; 85@90c for white Western. Oats heavy; 60@61c for Canada East and Canada West; Barley quiet; Corn less buoyant and fair business at the decline; 75@80c for mixed Western; 80@85c for sound do; 85@90c for white Western. Newcastle coal quiet at $9 50@10 50. Freights dull and declining; sail and steam to Liverpool 5-16d. Wool quiet and advancing, with sales of State reported at 80c; Molasses dull; Porto Rico 68c; Barbadoes dull. Sugar quiet and steady; fair to good refining 12½@12¾; lower, but closed more firmly at 12¾ sold for new crop; 12¾@12¾ for old; 12¾@13 for new crop. Coffee quiet at 20@21c for prime; also 3,850 bags new; more prime, July and August at 20c; buyers option, 19 6-16@19 8-16c. Beef steady at $9 50@10 50 for country mess and $13 for city mess for new extract. Beef hams quiet; 30@36c; old mess $26@27; new do $27@28; Lard dull and declining; 12½@12¾c for kettle leaf at 13c; 12¾@12¾c for No. 1 do; 12¾@12¾c for No. 2 do; 12¾@12¾c for prime steam; 12¾@12¾c for refined for Cuba; 13c for refined for Ohio, and 13½c for State. Cheese dull at 13@16c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Dry Goods EXCHANGE.—Brown Sheetings are dull at 12½c; Atlantic A, 14½c; Lancaster, 13c; Allendale A, 12½c; Atlantic A, 24-inch, 18½c; Augusta, 18c; Bangor, 17c; Brookfield, 12½c; Pepperell, 15c; Androscoggin, 15c; Indian Head, 15c; Hope, 15c; Hope, 18c; Worsted Coatings, 75c@$1 10; Cassimeres, 75c@$1 10; Satinets, 45@50c; Kentucky Jeans, 45@50c; Tweeds, 50@60c; Cotton Flannels, 30@35c; Linseys, 18@20c; Ticks, 30@35c; Denims, 30@35c; Stripes, 30@35c; Carpets, 75c@$1 10; Rugs, $3@$4; Hosiery, $1 50@$2; Gloves, $1 50@$2; Shirts and Drawers, $1 50@$2; Balmorals, $1 50@$2; Corsets, 75c@$1; Hoop Skirts, $1@$1 50; Paper Collars, 75c@$1; Linen Collars, $1 50@$2; Linen Cuffs, $1 50@$2; Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 50@$2; Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, $10@$15; Silks, $1 50@$2; Dress Goods, 50@75c; Ginghams, 30@35c; Prints, 25@30c; Linen Goods, $1 50@$2; Shawls, $5@$10; Furs, $5@$10; Ribbons, $1 50@$2; Bonnets, $1 50@$2; Hats, $1 50@$2; Flowers, $1 50@$2; Feathers, $1 50@$2; Boots and Shoes, $1 50@$2; Clothing, $10@$15; Cassimeres, $1 50@$2; Vests, $1 50@$2; Overcoats, $10@$15; Pants, $3@$4; Cotton, 34c; Flour, $11 50@$12; Wheat, $3@$3 10; Corn, $1 50@$1 60; Oats, 80@85c; Rye, $1 50@$1 60; Barley, $1 50@$1 60; Pork, $28@$29; Lard, 13c; Whisky, $2; Sugar, 13½c; Graham, 12c; Dyspepsia, 12c; Cream, 36c; Graham